

takes effect as if the proposed rule were a final rule.

(b) UNINTENTIONAL PRESENCE OF KNOWN FOOD ALLERGENS.—

(1) GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES; RECORDS.—Regulations under subsection (a) shall require the use of good manufacturing practices to minimize, to the extent practicable, the unintentional presence of allergens in food. Such regulations shall include appropriate record keeping and record inspection requirements.

(2) ADVISORY LABELING.—In the regulations under subsection (a), the Secretary shall authorize the use of advisory labeling for a known food allergen when the Secretary has determined that good manufacturing practices required under the regulations will not eliminate the unintentional presence of the known food allergen and its presence in the food poses a risk to human health, and the regulations shall otherwise prohibit the use of such labeling.

(c) INGREDIENT LABELING GENERALLY.—In regulations under subsection (a), the Secretary shall prescribe a format for labeling, as provided for under section 403(w)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(d) REVIEW BY OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.—If the Office of Management and Budget (in this section referred to as “OMB”) is to review proposed or final rules under this Act, OMB shall complete its review in 10 working days, after which the rule shall be published immediately in the Federal Register. If OMB fails to complete its review of either the proposed rule or the final rule in 10 working days, the Secretary shall provide the rule to the Office of the Federal Register, which shall publish the rule, and it shall have full effect (subject to applicable effective dates specified in this Act) without review by OMB. If the Secretary does not complete the proposed or final rule so as to provide OMB with 10 working days to review the rule and have it published in the Federal Register within the time frames for publication of the rule specified in this section, the rule shall be published without review by OMB.

SEC. 6. FOOD LABELING; INCLUSION OF TELEPHONE NUMBER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 403(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 343(e)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and (2)” and inserting the following: “(2) in the case of a manufacturer, packer, or distributor whose annual gross sales made or business done in sales to consumers equals or exceeds \$500,000, a toll-free telephone number (staffed during reasonable business hours) for the manufacturer, packer, or distributor (including one to accommodate telecommunications devices for deaf persons, commonly known as TDDs); or in the case of a manufacturer, packer, or distributor whose annual gross sales made or business done in sales are less than \$500,000, the mailing address or the address of the Internet site for the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and (3)”;

(2) by striking “clause (2)” and inserting “clause (3)”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) take effect upon the expiration of the 180-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7. DATA ON FOOD-RELATED ALLERGIC RESPONSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with the findings of the study conducted under subsection (b), the Secretary of Health and Human Services (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”), acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and in consultation with the Commissioner of Foods and Drugs, shall improve the

collection of, and (beginning 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act) annually publish, national data on—

(1) the prevalence of food allergies, and
(2) the incidence of deaths, injuries, including anaphylactic shock, hospitalizations, and physician visits, and the utilization of drugs, associated with allergic responses to foods.

(b) STUDY.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with consumers, providers, State governments, and other relevant parties, shall complete a study for the purposes of—

(1) determining whether existing systems for the reporting, collection and analysis of national data accurately capture information on the subjects specified in subsection (a); and

(2) identifying new or alternative systems, or enhancements to existing systems, for the reporting collection and analysis of national data necessary to fulfill the purpose of subsection (a).

(c) PUBLIC AND PROVIDER EDUCATION.—The Secretary shall, directly or through contracts with public or private entities, educate physicians and other health providers to improve the reporting, collection, and analysis of data on the subjects specified in subsection (a).

(d) CHILD FATALITY REVIEW TEAMS.—Insofar as is practicable, activities developed or expanded under this section shall include utilization of child fatality review teams in identifying and assessing child deaths associated with allergic responses to foods.

(e) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report on the progress made with respect to subsections (a) through (d).

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and such sums as may be necessary for each subsequent fiscal year.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section takes effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. ALLARD (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mrs. HUTCHISON):
S. 2501. A bill to establish requirements arising from the delay or restriction on the shipment of special nuclear materials to the Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2501

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO DELAY, RESTRICTION, OR PROHIBITION ON SHIPMENT OF SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS TO SAVANNAH RIVER SITE, AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

(a) REQUIREMENTS.—Subject to subsection (c), if as of the date of the enactment of this Act, or at any time after that date, the State of South Carolina acts to delay or restrict, or seeks or enforces a judgment to prohibit, the shipment of special nuclear materials (SNM) to the Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina, for processing by the proposed mixed oxide (MOX) fuel fabrication facility at the Savannah River Site, the Secretary of Energy shall—

(1) reopen the Record of Decision (ROD) on the mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility for purposes of identifying and evaluating alternative locations for the mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility; and

(2) conduct a study of the costs and implications for the national security of the United States of—

(A) converting the Savannah River site to an environmental management (EM) closure site; and

(B) transferring all current and proposed national security activities at the Savannah River Site from the Savannah River Site to other facilities of the National Nuclear Security Administration or the Department of Energy, as appropriate.

(b) REPORT ON STUDY.—If the Secretary conducts a study under subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the study not later than six months after the commencement of the study.

(c) CONTINGENT SUSPENSION OF APPLICABILITY OF REQUIREMENTS.—If at any time before the requirements in subsection (a) otherwise go into effect, the Secretary and the State of South Carolina enter into an agreement regarding the shipment of special nuclear materials to the Savannah River Site for processing by the proposed mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility at the Savannah River Site, the requirements in subsection (a) shall not go into effect as long, as determined by the Secretary, as the Secretary and the State of South Carolina comply with the agreement.

(d) SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS.—In this section, the term “special nuclear materials” includes weapons grade plutonium.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 109—COMMEMORATING THE INDEPENDENCE OF EAST TIMOR AND EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH EAST TIMOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. CHAFEE (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 109

Whereas on May 20, 2002, East Timor will become the first new country of the millennium;

Whereas the perseverance and strength of the East Timorese people in the face of daunting challenges has inspired the people of the United States and around the world;

Whereas in 1974 Portugal acknowledged the right of its colonies, including East Timor, to self-determination, including independence;

Whereas East Timor has been under United Nations administration since October, 1999, during which time international peace-keeping forces, supplemented by forces of the United States Group for East Timor (USGET), have worked to stabilize East Timor and provide for its national security;

Whereas the people of East Timor exercised their long-sought right of self-determination on August 30, 1999, when 98.6 percent of the eligible population voted, and 78.5 percent chose independence, in a United Nations-administered popular consultation, despite systematic terror and intimidation;

Whereas a constitution for East Timor was adopted in March, 2002;

Whereas East Timor is emerging from more than 400 years of colonization and occupation;

Whereas the East Timorese people again demonstrated their strong commitment to democracy when 91.3 percent of eligible voters peacefully participated in East Timor's first democratic, multiparty election for a Constituent Assembly on August 30, 2001, and when 86.3 percent of those eligible participated in the first presidential election on April 14, 2002, electing Xanana Gusamo as their first President;

Whereas, as the people of East Timor move proudly toward independence, many still struggle to recover from the scars of the military occupation and 1999 anti-independence violence that resulted in displacement which, according to United Nations and other independent reports, exceed 500,000 in number, and widespread death, rape and other mistreatment of women, family separation, large refugee populations, and the destruction of 70 percent of the country's infrastructure;

Whereas efforts are ongoing by East Timorese officials and others to seek justice for the crimes against humanity and war crimes that have been perpetrated in recent years, efforts that include the work of the Serious Crimes Investigation Unit of the United Nations and the East Timorese Commission for Reception, Truth, and Reconciliation to document and assess responsibility;

Whereas Indonesian National Human Rights Commission and United Nations Security Council recommendations to investigate and prosecute senior Indonesian military and civilian officials for their roles in promoting the 1999 anti-independence violence in East Timor have not yet been fully implemented;

Whereas, although the people of East Timor are working toward a plan for vigorous economic growth and development, the Government of East Timor will face a substantial shortfall in its recurrent and development budgets over the first 3 years of independence, and is seeking to fill the gap entirely with grants from donor countries; and

Whereas a large percentage of the population of East Timor lives below the poverty line, with inadequate access to health care and education, the unemployment rate is estimated at 80 percent, and the life expectancy is only 57 years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That (a) Congress—

(1) congratulates and honors the courageous people of East Timor and their leaders;

(2) welcomes East Timor into the community of nations as a sovereign state and looks forward to working with East Timor as an equal partner;

(3) supports United Nations and other multilateral efforts to support reconstruction and development in East Timor, and United Nations and other multilateral peacekeeping forces to safeguard East Timor's security, including continuing the periodic visits by United States military forces;

(4) remains committed to working toward a debt-free start to East Timor and just, sustainable, and secure development programs as well as adequate resources for the judicial system for East Timor for the foreseeable future beyond independence;

(5) expresses continued concern over deplorable humanitarian conditions and an environment of intimidation among the East Timorese refugees living in West Timor;

(6) strongly supports the prompt, safe, and voluntary repatriation and reintegration of East Timorese refugees, in particular those East Timorese still held in militia-controlled refugee camps in West Timor, especially

children separated from their parents through coercion or force;

(7) expresses a commitment to maintaining appropriate restrictions and prohibitions in law on military assistance, training, relations, and technical support to the Indonesian Armed Forces; and

(8) acknowledges that a United Nations International Commission of Inquiry found in January 2000 that justice is "fundamental for the future social and political stability of East Timor", and remains deeply concerned about the lack of justice in the region.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that the President should—

(1) immediately extend to East Timor the diplomatic relations afforded to other sovereign nations, including the establishment of an embassy in East Timor;

(2) maintain a robust level of United States assistance for East Timor commensurate with the challenges this new nation faces after independence;

(3) work to fund in a generous and responsible way East Timor's financing gap in its recurrent and development budgets, and coordinate with other donors to ensure the budget gap is addressed;

(4) focus bilateral assistance on the areas of employment creation, job training, rural reconstruction, micro-enterprise, environmental protection, health care, education, refugee resettlement, reconciliation and conflict resolution, and strengthening the role of women in society;

(5) strongly urge the Government of Indonesia to step up efforts to disarm and disband all militia, hold them accountable to the rule of law, ensure stability along the border, and promptly reunite East Timorese children separated from their parents through coercion or force; and

(6) review thoroughly information from the East Timorese Commission for Reception, Truth, and Reconciliation, and use all diplomatic resources at the disposal of the President to ensure that—

(A) those officials responsible for crimes against humanity and war crimes against the East Timorese people are held accountable; and

(B) the Government of Indonesia fully cooperates with the East Timorese judicial system.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3398. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3386 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3399. Mr. LOTT proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3009, supra.

SA 3400. Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DAYTON, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3386 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3398. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3386 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 244, line 23, strike all through "United States," on line 25, and insert the following: "foreign investors in the United States are not accorded greater rights than United States investors in the United States."

SA 3399. Mr. LOTT proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3009, to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the first word in the bill and add the following:

DIVISION A—BIPARTISAN TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY

TITLE I—TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY

SEC. 1101. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This division may be cited as the "Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002".

(b) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The expansion of international trade is vital to the national security of the United States. Trade is critical to the economic growth and strength of the United States and to its leadership in the world. Stable trading relationships promote security and prosperity. Trade agreements today serve the same purposes that security pacts played during the Cold War, binding nations together through a series of mutual rights and obligations. Leadership by the United States in international trade fosters open markets, democracy, and peace throughout the world.

(2) The national security of the United States depends on its economic security, which in turn is founded upon a vibrant and growing industrial base. Trade expansion has been the engine of economic growth. Trade agreements maximize opportunities for the critical sectors and building blocks of the economy of the United States, such as information technology, telecommunications and other leading technologies, basic industries, capital equipment, medical equipment, services, agriculture, environmental technology, and intellectual property. Trade will create new opportunities for the United States and preserve the unparalleled strength of the United States in economic, political, and military affairs. The United States, secured by expanding trade and economic opportunities, will meet the challenges of the twenty-first century.

(3) Support for continued trade expansion requires that dispute settlement procedures under international trade agreements not add to or diminish the rights and obligations provided in such agreements. Nevertheless, in several cases, dispute settlement panels and the WTO Appellate Body have added to obligations and diminished rights of the United States under WTO Agreements. In particular, dispute settlement panels and the Appellate Body have—

(A) given insufficient deference to the expertise and fact-finding of the Department of Commerce and the United States International Trade Commission;

(B) imposed an obligation concerning the causal relationship between increased imports into the United States and serious injury to domestic industry necessary to support a safeguard measure that is different from the obligation set forth in the applicable WTO Agreements;

(C) imposed an obligation concerning the exclusion from safeguards measures of products imported from countries party to a free trade agreement that is different from the obligation set forth in the applicable WTO Agreements;

(D) imposed obligations on the Department of Commerce with respect to the use of facts